

NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.
JAMES GORDON BENNETT, JR.,
MANAGER.
BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.
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VOLUME XXXII. No. 138
AMUSEMENTS THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway, near Broome street. THE MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR. Matinee at 3 o'clock.
OLYMPIA THEATRE, Broadway.—DAVID COPPERFIELD. Pantomime.
GERMAN STADT THEATRE, 48 and 49 Bowery.—THE VANDERBILT.
WORLDLY SISTERS.—THE NEW YORK THEATRE, opposite New York Hotel.—THE NEW YORK THEATRE, opposite New York Hotel.—THE NEW YORK THEATRE, opposite New York Hotel.
THEATRE FRANCAIS, Fourth street, near Sixth street.—THE MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR. Matinee at 3 o'clock.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Irving place.—THE IMPERIAL THEATRE OF JAPANESE ARTISTS IN THEIR WONDERFUL FAIR. Matinee at 2 o'clock.
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 555 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.—IN THEIR EXCELLENT ENTERTAINMENT. SUNDAY, DANCING AND SINGING.—THE SINGERS OF THE JAPANESE THEATRE.
KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, 72 Broadway, opposite the New York Hotel.—IN THEIR EXCELLENT ENTERTAINMENT. SUNDAY, DANCING AND SINGING.—THE SINGERS OF THE JAPANESE THEATRE.
FIFTH AVENUE OPERA HOUSE, Nos. 2 and 4 West Twenty-fourth street.—JENNIE & CHARLIE'S MINSTRELS.—PROFESSOR MINSTRELS. BALLYHOO, AC.—THE HOUSE OF JAPANESE JUGGLERS.—UPPER TEN THOUSAND. Matinee at 2 o'clock.
TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 21 Bowery.—COMEDY. SUNDAY, DANCING AND SINGING.—THE SINGERS OF THE JAPANESE THEATRE. Matinee at 2 o'clock.
ROBERT'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—THEATRON MINSTRELS. BALLYHOO AND BURLESQUE.—THE SINGERS OF THE JAPANESE THEATRE. Matinee at 2 o'clock.
THE RIVINGTON THEATRE, Union Hall, corner of Third and Third street.—THE RIVINGTON THEATRE, Union Hall, corner of Third and Third street.
NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 613 Broadway.—HEAD AND SHOULDERS.—THE RIVINGTON THEATRE, Union Hall, corner of Third and Third street.
NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 613 Broadway.—HEAD AND SHOULDERS.—THE RIVINGTON THEATRE, Union Hall, corner of Third and Third street.

New York, Saturday, May 18, 1867.

TRIPLE SHEET.

REMOVAL.

The New York Herald establishment is now located in the new Herald Building, Broadway and Ann street.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisers will please bear in mind that in order to have their advertisements properly classified they should be sent in before half-past eight o'clock in the evening.

THE NEWS.

EUROPE.

The news report by the Atlantic cable is dated yesterday evening, May 17.
Despatches from Athens report that two fierce battles have been fought between the Turks and insurgent Christians in Candia. The Turks were, it is said, defeated in both, and the united forces of Omar Pasha's army amount to three thousand men.
The Christian power, however, has again advised the Sultan to cede the island of Crete to Greece.
The Americans in Berlin have done appropriate honor to the memory of the late United States Minister Wright, by imperial decree, is more tolerant to the President of Hungary.
The cattle plague has reappeared in England.
Consols closed at 92½ for money in London. Five percents were at 72½ in London, and 78½ in Frankfurt.
The Liverpool cotton market closed firm, with middling uplands at 11½. Breadstuffs dull and a little downward. Provisions quiet and unchanged.
Our special correspondence from Constantinople, dated the 20th of April, contains matter relative to the proposed peace of the Eastern question to a war crisis, which is of the highest importance, particularly when read in connection with our cable dispatches announcing the defeat of Omar Pasha in two severe battles in Candia, and the poorest representation of the great Powers to the Sultan as to the advisability of the cession of Crete to Greece.
Russia, according to the report, was gradually encroaching the Turkish provinces, due east, south, and southwest, with her troops, and large bodies of the soldiers of the Czar were stationed near Simferopol, between Kara and Tiflis, while the country between Kara and Erevan, in Armenia, was secured by Russian cavalry. Shestoupol "stronger than ever," had one hundred and fifty thousand men in and around the city, which was filled with troops, and it was quite evident that Russia was prepared to administer any moment to the effects of the "black man" with profit to herself.
Bankrupt almost in treasury funds, the Sultan was surrounded with huge difficulties tending even to open insurrection in the capital. In a case of grievance to some Italian bankers, the Minister of Victor Emmanuel recently appeared in the Imperial presence, and demanded redress in haughty and presumptuous language. The people subject to the Porte groan under the heavy load of taxation which they are called on to bear, while French officers travel the interior of the empire, noting and reporting on its industrial capacity, products and mines.

THE CITY.

Jefferson Davis still remains at the New York Hotel, which he has not left since his arrival in the city. He is said to be somewhat indisposed, but if his health permits will probably leave the city for Montreal to-morrow evening.
A special meeting of the Board of Aldermen took place yesterday, at which the annual report of the Comptroller was received, showing the actual debt of the city to be \$22,142,245 11, the receipts of last year to be \$23,736,551 55, and the amount paid out in the same time \$21,642,941 83. Resolutions to consider the advisability of removing the sidewalks of the Park (City Hall) on the east and west sides into the railing, so as to give more room in Broadway and Park row for carriages were adopted. The tax levy was concurred in. An ordinance for the creation of \$75,000 worth of market stock was laid over.
The Board of Common Council yesterday adopted the tax levy as passed by the Legislature. The resolution heretofore presented providing for the appointment of a joint committee to celebrate the Fourth of July, was amended by appropriating twenty thousand dollars for that object, and the resolution was then laid over. A resolution was adopted directing the Croton Aqueduct Department to advertise for bids for paving Seventh avenue from Fortieth to Fifty-ninth streets with the Bedford wooden pavement. The Corporation Council in a communication to the Board stated that the Commissioners of the Central Park and the Common Council had concurrent jurisdiction in the matter of opening streets and avenues between Fifty-ninth and 154th streets.
In the Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, Judge Sutherland granted the application to vacate the mandamus directing Comptroller Conolly to execute the bonds in favor of Fernando Wood of his property Nos. 115 and 117 Nassau street.
In the Superior Court yesterday, in the case of Francis McGhee vs. Eliza Hunter and E. B. Hunter, Ann McGhee vs. the same defendants, and in the case of Francis McGhee as administrator of Rosa McGhee and Francis McGhee, Jr., the jury returned a verdict in the first named suit of \$1,500; in the second of \$4,250; in the third of \$300, and in the fourth of \$300. The actions were brought for the recovery of damages for the death by suffocation of Rosa and Francis McGhee for personal injuries resulting from the same cause. Francis McGhee, senior, and Ann McGhee, as reported in yesterday's Herald.
Thomas Reilly, a deputy collector of internal revenue at the First district, who is charged with embezzling \$1,075 of the government funds, was yesterday held to

baul, by Commissioner Newton, in the sum of \$15,000, to answer the action of the grand jury. Healy announced that he did not intend to defend himself, and reiterated his declaration that he either lost the money or gave credit to parties for more than he had received.
In the Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday, Anthony Maba, convicted of murder in the second degree, in causing the death of Stephen S. Carland by stabbing, was sentenced to the State Prison for life, after an impressive address from Judge Miller, in which he dwelt forcibly upon the great danger of carrying deadly weapons upon the person, a practice very prevalent at this time.

Yesterday was the third and concluding day of the Hoboken race meeting. The first event was a hurdle race for \$500, one mile, over three hurdles, between Mr. Ryan's Expect and Mr. Midgely's Garibaldi. Expect won by three lengths, in 2:14½. The second race was for a handicap purse of \$500, for three year olds, a dash for a mile, Colonel McDermott's Planet won in 1:51½, beating Hampton Court and Kelpie. The third race was a dash of a mile and a quarter, and was won by Mr. Morris' Twinkle beating the favorite, Ripley, and Expect by two lengths in 2:21½. The purse for beaten horses, a mile and a quarter dash, was won by Colonel McDermott's Eclipse beating Snedeker's Steamer colt in 2:23½.

The General Transatlantic Company's steamship Ville de Paris, Captain Sarrasin, will leave pier No. 40 North river at three P. M. to-day for Havre, calling at Brest. The mail for France will close at the Post Office at half-past seven A. M.
The Italian line steamship City of New York, Captain Rockell, will sail at twelve M. to-day from pier 40 North river for Genoa and Liverpool. The mails for Ireland will close at the Post Office at half-past ten A. M.
The National Steam Navigation Company's steamship Erin, Captain Hall, will leave pier No. 47 North river at noon to-day for Liverpool, calling at Queenstown to land passengers, &c.

The Anchor line steamship Calcutta, Captain MacDonald, will sail from pier 20 North river at noon to-day for Liverpool and Glasgow, calling at London to land mail and passengers.
The Hamburg American Packet Company's steamer Hammonia, Captain Rihers, will sail from Hoboken at 12 M. to-day for Southampton and Hamburg. The mails for Great Britain and the continent will close at the Post Office at half-past ten A. M.
The fine steamship Pung Shuey, which has been running for some time past in R. Lowden's line, between New York and New Orleans, will take her departure at three P. M. to-day, from pier 13 North river, for Hong Kong, China, calling at Rio Janeiro, Mauritius and Singapore. Her accommodations and speed will no doubt make her a popular vessel in the Chinese waters.

The popular steamship George Washington, Captain Gager, will leave pier No. 9 North river at three P. M. to-day, in H. B. Cromwell & Co.'s line, for New Orleans direct.
The schooner steamship San Jacinto, Captain Atkins, will leave pier No. 13 North river at three P. M. to-day for Savannah, in Moore, Garrison & Allen's line. Until further notice the departures for Savannah will be in regular succession, a vessel leaving every fourth day, not including Sunday.

The fine steamship Granada, of Loary's line, will sail from pier No. 14 East river at three P. M. to-day for Charleston, connecting at that port with the steamer Dictator for the Florida ports.
The stock market was dull yesterday and closed firm at an advance. Gold closed at 137½.
The merchandise market yesterday generally was decidedly more active and strong, while domestic produce ruled quite dull and heavy, though some articles advanced materially. Coffee was quiet but very firm. Cotton was a shade weaker, though moderately active. On Change flour ruled dull and prices declined 5c. Wheat was dull and dropping, while corn and oats were firmer. Pork was a shade weaker. Beef and lard were moderately active and steady. Freight continued dull. Whiskey advanced, with a fair demand. Naval stores were more active and firmer, in view of the small stock. Petroleum was more sought for. Wool continued heavy.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Our advices from South America, per Atlantic cable, are important. Lopez, President of Paraguay, has accepted the offer of mediation in the pending war, proffered by the United States, through our minister, Mr. Washburn, and will dispatch at once an envoy to Washington to represent Paraguay in the proposed Congress of representatives of the South American States. Brazil and Chile, however, have not yet signified their acceptance of the offer. There had been further fighting between the contending armies.
Letters from our correspondents at the city of Mexico and Vera Cruz are published in to-day's Herald. The siege of both cities was still going on at last accounts, but with no marked change in favor of either party. General Diaz, however, with a liberal force of twenty thousand men, was before the capital, and only awaiting the arrival of heavy artillery to commence the attack. The 20th of April was the date fixed upon for a surrender or bombardment. Still was captured by the liberals on the morning of the 20th ult., and they remained in possession of the city until, though heavily expecting an attack from an imperial force.
We have news from Bermuda dated on the 7th of May. The newly appointed Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Colonel Sir Frederick E. Chapman, K. C. B., R. E. arrived at Hamilton from Halifax. E. B. M. gunboat vessel Steady left for Halifax. E. B. M. gunboat Minster left for Nassau and Jamaica. The French gunboat Diligence, Captain Renault, from Havana bound to France, was in Hamilton harbor.

Affairs in New Orleans were a decidedly volcanic aspect; but the precautionary measures adopted by the military authorities will probably prevent an eruption. The troops are kept in readiness for action, and a gunboat is anchored in front of the city ready to open fire. These precautions, together with General Mower's threat to clear out the mob with grape and canister, will no doubt have a salutary effect on the minds of the turbulent portion of the population.

Hon. George Bancroft, the historian, was yesterday appointed by the President, Minister at Berlin in place of Governor Wright, of Indiana, whose death was announced a few days ago.

A serious break in the Erie Canal is reported to have occurred a short distance west of Schoenady. A week's time will be required to make the necessary repairs.

A captain of a ferry boat was arrested at Norfolk on the 15th inst., charged with violating the Civil Rights Bill, in ejecting a colored woman from the white ladies' cabin of his boat.

The Bank of Commerce, of New Orleans, the late Jacob Barker's concern, suspended payment yesterday.

The question as to the right of the New York Central Railroad Company to charge gold rates for fare, is to be argued before the Supreme Court at Birmingham next week.

The Fernando Wood Lease—A Legal Muddle.
The legal hubbub over the Fernando Wood Nassau street leases was further increased yesterday by the restoration by Judge Barnard of the Pullman injunction, which was set aside a few days ago, restraining the Comptroller from executing and delivering the leases. So there are now two injunctions in operation—one issued by Judge Sutherland, which has not yet been finally decided, and the one now restored by Judge Barnard. We advise the taxpayers of the city not to found too much hope upon these legal proceedings. Injunctions are often useful for the purpose of throwing dust in the eyes of the public, and they generally end in nothing more than dust and smoke. It is very probable that this will be the result in the Fernando Wood lease jobs. The people know that the property agreed to be leased by Mayor Gunther and the Common Council is not worth one-fourth the amount which the city is required to pay for it, and that the taxpayers are to be victimized by the operation to the sum of two hundred thousand dollars. But there is very little hope of ultimate relief from the courts. If the Comptroller would set down his foot and absolutely refuse to execute and deliver the leases—order no order, mandamus or no mandamus—his action would meet the approval of the people. We do not believe there is any judge on the bench who would cause his arrest for protecting the city treasury from such a legalized robbery.

The Recent Attempt to Bring Jeff Davis.

The recent attempt to bring, or pretence of bringing, Jeff Davis to trial was a solemn legal mockery run into farce. All the way through this case has presented both a ridiculous and most serious aspect at the same time, and has ended in humbug and hypocrisy. Jeff Davis was the leader and representative man in the attempt to break up the best government that ever existed. He was the President of that powerful rebel confederacy which for four years shook the foundations of the Union, which caused the slaughter of half a million of men, the flower of the country, which has burdened us with a debt, national, State and municipal, of nearly four thousand millions of dollars, and which has plunged us into a sea of innumerable other troubles. More than that, he was one of the chief secession agitators originally who brought on the war. This former haughty Senator of the United States, army officer, Secretary of War, and subsequent President of the most gigantic rebellion, closed his career of horrors and power by being ignominiously captured when disguised and decaying in the tabernacles of an old woman. Charged, not only with the crime of treason, but with being an accessory to the dreadful one of assassinating the President of the United States, he is liberated without a trial, on straw bail, and lionized by a set of Northern politicians and pseudo philanthropists as a suffering martyr. Such is the unparalleled spectacle of high crimes, solemn legal mockery, and ridiculous farce combined, which his case and career present.

But apart from these phases of the case as regards Jeff Davis himself, who, after all, is a little, narrow-minded man, the whole action of the government in the matter, from beginning to end, has been disgraceful. Under the charge of a double crime of the most heinous nature, he was manacled and punished with a severity of solitary confinement awarded only to the worst criminals after being found guilty. Without a trial the charge of complicity in the assassination of President Lincoln was abandoned, and neither he nor the country have ever been informed of the reasons for the charge or the abandonment of it. For two years he was a prisoner under the other charge—treason, and yet during all that time he was not brought to trial, though the country was in a state of peace, and though the constitution guarantees to every one a speedy trial. There always was sufficient cause and evidence to sustain the accusation of treason, and, perhaps, for conviction of that crime. President Johnson asserted and resented, officially and unofficially, in the most emphatic manner, that treason was a dreadful crime, and treason should be punished. Yet, in spite of these repeated declarations, parallelisms was made to Jeff Davis. Undoubtedly treason, as Wesley said, is the sum of all crimes, for the consequences are more deplorable and dreadful; still, the very man who was regarded as the chief of traitors was never legally accused. After holding the prisoner two years the government virtually abandons this charge also by releasing him on straw bail. The laws remain unvindicated, and the government really avows by this last act either that there is no such crime as treason or that it cannot be reached. If this be so, the government rests on a weak foundation. Any wicked and reckless adventurer may plunge the country into civil war with impunity.

The different departments of the government have endeavored to shift the responsibility of keeping Jeff Davis untied for two years from each other's shoulders. The executive held him completely in its power and did nothing. Chief Justice Chase would have nothing to do with him, although it was his duty to see that no one should be held an unreasonable time without trial, and to vindicate the laws by seeing that no traitor should escape unpunished. Both the rights of the prisoner under the constitution to be speedily tried and the crime of treason were unheeded, because one department of the government did not harmonize with the other, and all for political effect. The people hereafter will hold both responsible, giving, however, the greatest blame to the Chief Justice, because he could have demanded the prisoner and have tried him at any time.

One of the most remarkable features connected with the case of Jeff Davis is found in the conduct of the editor of the radical organ in this city. He was the first to go bail for Davis. He had manifested an earnest desire to do so for a long time previously. Under the pretence of humanity and a sense of justice he sought this notoriety. Inconsistent as is his conduct in this respect, with his radical dogmas and radical affiliations, it is characteristic. At the commencement of the war he advocated secession. Let the rebel States go, he said. It is quite in keeping, too, with his "on to Richmond" vagaries which nearly ruined the Union cause, and with the radical cry of on to specie payments, which would bring universal bankruptcy, and, possibly, repudiation. The course that he and such like radicals pursue weakens the arm of the government, makes the law a farce, and threatens with the greatest evils in the future. The effect is very bad upon the public mind. The people will naturally be surprised that the sacrifice of five hundred thousand lives and the creation of a debt of three or four thousand millions of dollars to put down treason have only ended in the virtual declaration that there is no such crime. If the government is to be conducted in this manner they may begin to raise questions about paying an enormous debt that has produced no better result. We can only hope that the government and politics of the country may soon be in the hands of more practical and conservative men, who will neither aid treason nor leave it unpunished.

The War in South America—The Mediation of the United States.

The cable despatch from Lisbon, published this morning, brings the intelligence from Rio Janeiro that the proposition of our government for a meeting of the representatives of the South American States at Washington, with a view to peace, is not entirely discarded. Lopez, the ablest and shrewdest of the South American leaders, had accepted the proffered mediation of our government and signified his intention to despatch a special envoy on the part of Paraguay to the national capital. The allies, on the other hand, hesitated to acquiesce in the proposition of Mr. Seward; but it does not appear that they have

finally rejected it, although doubt is expressed of any favorable action on their part. After all, something may grow out of the friendly proffer of our government, and Mr. Seward, before he retires to private life, may have the satisfaction of knowing that he has contributed to secure peace to the South Americans, as well as free institutions and equal rights to the citizens of Valparaiso.

The Military Condition of the South.

The Southern States are in an anomalous position with respect to law. They are, under the constitution, nominally entitled to the mass of rights it secures; yet they are so far from being self-governing republican communities that the whole machinery of civil society, in any one or all, may any day suddenly become subordinate to the will and authority of military rulers, practically absolute. In such a case we clearly cannot say that civil law—the republican routine of peace, is re-established; yet military law is neither declared nor exercised. Martial law was recently declared in Ireland merely that the authorities might not be bothered by the habeas corpus act; yet the habeas corpus act is in full operation in the South, as we have lately seen, and courts, State and Federal, sit and determine all questions of personal right, unawed by neighboring bayonets. In thus assigning to the South a middle legal status between the laws of peace and the laws of war—in making it a special case by a special law—Congress has on the one hand given the South full opportunity to reconstruct itself as a civil and political community, free in will, unoppressed by military domination; and, on the other hand, has well provided that it shall not overstep certain definite lines, and shall not offend the national propriety by an outrageous disregard of requirements that may be made by the conqueror.

This, as we have said, is an anomalous position. No community was ever before so strangely held between two extreme conditions of existence. It is a position, moreover, that imposes duties peculiarly delicate in their nature upon all parties—the more especially at those points where there is contact and, may be, friction. Such delicate duties are especially imposed upon the military commanders interested with the execution of the Reconstruction law, and who must for the present be the expounders of the law also—who must act under the military bill, and, in a degree, judge for themselves when such interference with the civil law as the bill contemplates is called for and necessary. Here is a point on which there will inevitably be differences of opinion. Such differences have always arisen. Different views as to the time when the repressive power of law should be invoked arise even here in our own city. We cannot hope, therefore, that they will not arise in the singular political position of the Southern States. To decide them there is a pointed great delicacy; for, were results such as have from error after way, since society there has lost its natural elasticity—its recuperative power. In European rule the presumption in doubtful cases is always in favor of the enforcement of law, however harsh or onerous the law may seem; but it is the essence of our American system that the presumption is the other way—that in doubtful cases we presume in favor of personal freedom—the largest liberty of action short of crime, trusting and believing that no man will designedly violate the law. Hence we are less governed than others are. Our military commanders should never forget that this aspiration toward the least possible government and the largest liberty consistent with the rights of others is a first principle in all American law. But the continued existence of society depends on peace and justice. They must therefore certainly preserve peace and do what they may to secure justice without too deeply touching the organization of courts. Where does a violation of the peace begin? General Schofield warned a Richmond newspaper for certain utterances. He believed that such utterances stimulated ill-will on the part of the people towards the soldiers; that such ill-will generated a haughty, insulting demeanor, and thus led to such relations between the soldiers and the people as lead to collisions, and any fight might lead to general insurrection throughout the city. Here is exactly a case in point. Did the General interfere in favor of peace at too early a stage? We are of opinion that in all such cases the Generals should be sure there are no other means before they use their authority. In the case of the incendiary orator, Hayward, the allegation was that his utterances were incitements to riot. This was tried by the civil authorities. If they were sufficient there, they would have been in the other case, and would be in all similar cases. The press is not freer than speech is; but both rights are limited by the rights of the community at large, which depend upon order and peace. If the courts can secure the observance of that limit—if the military power is not really necessary—much is already done for the restoration of society, and we ought to know it.

But if the courts cannot secure this; if judicial decisions are dictations by the political sentiments of the magistrate; if the hatred generated by the war renders it impossible for a man to have justice without regard to his history or opinions; if we can see this in cases tried before the Southern courts, then we will have some positive evidence resulting from this experimental bill, and will know that the South is not competent to guard its own interests—not so far restored that it can be left to itself. But with this made clear, should the military authorities under the present law then act to prevent expressions because they might lead to violence? We believe not. That might lead to abuses that we can never too carefully guard against. It would substitute opinion and a judgment of probabilities for law. We must have the fact of disturbance—those open acts by which the South must develop its intention not to submit to law, if it has such intention. It is of course easier to prevent than to suppress disturbance; but we must accept the more troublesome way as the only one by which we keep firm ground under us. The supremacy of law implies in every age one of two things—consent or force. The problem with respect to the South is to find out which of these we are to rely upon. And we must judge mainly from the actions of the Southern people. Give that people, therefore, the full chance to exhibit its consent, or by resolute ill-will to make against itself the unmistakable case that will justify us in assuming that it is amenable to no government but one founded on force.

History.

The great tragedienne takes her departure to-day, bearing with her to Europe the warmest wishes of the American people for her welfare and that of her family. How gladly would she be welcomed again in this country should she ever be induced to revisit our shores! We are reluctant to abandon all hope of ever seeing her return to the United States, and the more so since we have learned that she intends to enrich her repertoire with a new character—that of Marie Antoinette. An appreciative critic has said that in Ristori's Elisabeth and Marie Stuart historical characterization has reached its climax; and this is quite true. But we are confident that in her Marie Antoinette Ristori would surpass herself. She could not have selected a finer subject for the tragedy which Paolo Giacometti (the author of Elisabeth), is now engaged in writing expressly for her. Giacometti will meet Madame Ristori at Paris, and will be her guest during her visit of two months to that city. He will visit Versailles and familiarize himself with all that can aid him in giving the requisite local coloring to his tragedy, and he will enjoy, moreover, the inappreciable advantage of personal consultations with Ristori while he is completing it. How full of life and incident it must be! And what other living actress could hope so faithfully to reproduce the daughter of a great empress and the wife of a powerful king amid all the vicissitudes of the eventful period with which the name of Marie Antoinette is so fatally associated? From her triumphant procession from Vienna to Compiègne, and the celebration of her marriage at Versailles, with all the pomp and parade which marked the luxurious court of Louis XV., and the magnificent fêtes at Paris, which were interrupted by a most terrible accident—from these opening scenes of her career in France, when, as described by Burke, she was glittering like the morning star, full of life and splendor and joy, until the painful days of her imprisonment and trial, in which the best of her traits were developed, and we see her only as a noble, persecuted woman, and until she perished on the scaffold, the story of Marie Antoinette is of thrilling interest. And in view of the circumstances which surrounded her as a central figure at the beginning of the greatest modern revolution in Europe, with its fierce struggle—which is not yet ended—between royal and aristocratic privileges and democratic rights, the interest in the period in which she lived and died is powerfully enhanced beyond any which we can actually have in the more remote days of Elizabeth and Mary Stuart. It is not intended to bring out the new tragedy in Paris, where the author dreads the severity of the censorship, inasmuch as the spirit in which it is written will be such as to meet with full sympathy only in countries where republican and democratic ideas prevail.

During Madame Ristori's American tour she has appeared twice in New York, twice in New Orleans, three times in St. Louis, four times each in Chicago and Philadelphia, five times each in Baltimore and New Haven, six times each in Providence and Boston, seven times each in New York and Philadelphia, eight times in New York and Philadelphia, nine times in New York and Philadelphia, ten times in New York and Philadelphia, eleven times in New York and Philadelphia, twelve times in New York and Philadelphia, thirteen times in New York and Philadelphia, fourteen times in New York and Philadelphia, fifteen times in New York and Philadelphia, sixteen times in New York and Philadelphia, seventeen times in New York and Philadelphia, eighteen times in New York and Philadelphia, nineteen times in New York and Philadelphia, twenty times in New York and Philadelphia, twenty-one times in New York and Philadelphia, twenty-two times in New York and Philadelphia, twenty-three times in New York and Philadelphia, twenty-four times in New York and Philadelphia, twenty-five times in New York and Philadelphia, twenty-six times in New York and Philadelphia, twenty-seven times in New York and Philadelphia, twenty-eight times in New York and Philadelphia, twenty-nine times in New York and Philadelphia, thirty times in New York and Philadelphia, thirty-one times in New York and Philadelphia, thirty-two times in New York and Philadelphia, thirty-three times in New York and Philadelphia, thirty-four times in New York and Philadelphia, thirty-five times in New York and Philadelphia, thirty-six times in New York and Philadelphia, thirty-seven times in New York and Philadelphia, thirty-eight times in New York and Philadelphia, thirty-nine times in New York and Philadelphia, forty times in New York and Philadelphia, forty-one times in New York and Philadelphia, forty-two times in New York and Philadelphia, forty-three times in New York and Philadelphia, forty-four times in New York and 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